



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS, GENEVA

**OHCHR REGISTRY**

**29 JUN 2016**

No. *0430-CRR-2016*

Recipients: *CPB*.....

.....  
.....  
.....

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and has the honor to submit the attached inputs from the Philippine National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) on the Report of the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.



Geneva, 24 June 2016

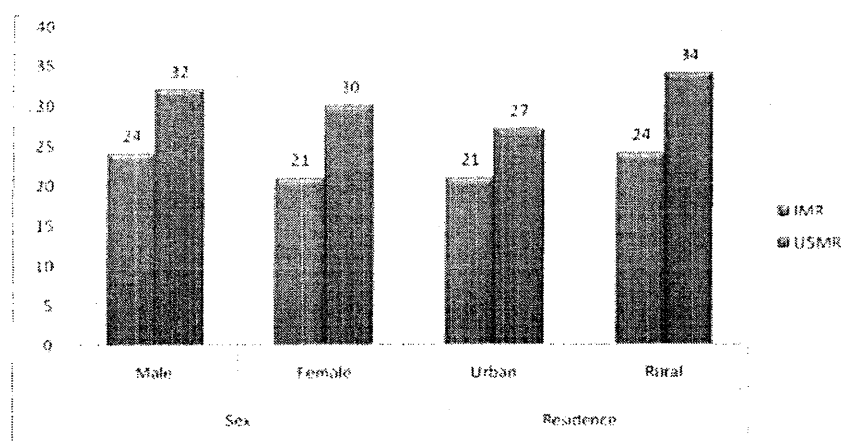
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights  
Palais Wilson  
52 Rue des Pâquis  
CH-1201 Geneva

## NEDA's Inputs to the Thematic Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing

### Statistical Indicators Regarding Health, Mortality and Morbidity Consequences of Inadequate Housing and Homelessness

1. It may be noted that there is lack of data and research on human development indicators specific to the homeless such as maternal mortality rates and morbidity rates caused by inadequate housing and homelessness. Nevertheless, Ms. Farha may wish to look into the following indicators with available data:

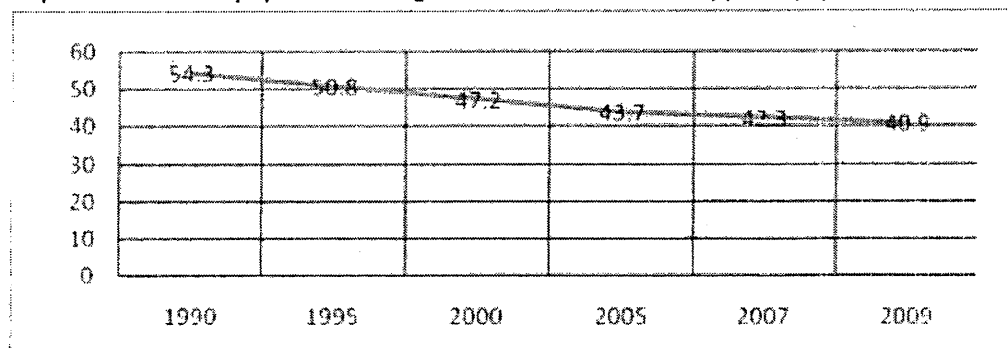
#### a) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-Five Mortality Rate (UMR), by sex, and place of residence, 2011



Source: Family Health Survey (FHS), 2011

It may be observed that the place of residence affect the survival of the country's young children with more rural infants and under-five children dying. Twenty four infants and 34 under-five deaths per 1,000 live births occur among rural areas, compared with the 21 infant and 24 under-five deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas. Access to facilities and services continue to be an issue in the achievement of the goal with far-flung areas still having a hard time receiving the appropriate child health interventions.<sup>1</sup>

#### b) Proportion of urban population living in slum areas in the Philippines (%), 1990-2009



Source: State of the World's Cities 2012/2013, UN Habitat

<sup>1</sup> National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2014). *The Philippines- Fifth Progress Report: Millennium Development Goals*. Retrieved from [http://www.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/PH-5TH-MDG-PROGRESS-REPORT\\_Nov-4-ver.pdf](http://www.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/PH-5TH-MDG-PROGRESS-REPORT_Nov-4-ver.pdf)

The proportion of urban population living in slum areas in the Philippines shows a declining trend from 54.3 percent in 1990 to about 40.9 percent in 2009. However, while the proportion is declining over time, the magnitude of the slum dwellers has steadily increased from 16.47 million in 1991 to about 18.30 million in 2009.<sup>2</sup>

c) **Poverty Incidence for Individuals Residing in Urban Areas, by Region: 2006, 2009 and 2012**

Region	2006*				2009*				2012				Increase/Decrease	
	Poverty Incidence	Coefficient of Variation	90% Confidence Interval		Poverty Incidence	Coefficient of Variation	90% Confidence Interval		Poverty Incidence	Coefficient of Variation	90% Confidence Interval		Poverty Incidence	
			Lower Limit	Upper Limit			Lower Limit	Upper Limit			Lower Limit	Upper Limit	06-09	09-12
Philippines	12.6	4.7	11.6	13.6	12.6	4.7	11.0	13.6	13.0	5.1	11.0	14.1	(0.0)	0.4
NSR	4.5	19.1	3.1	5.9	3.6	15.6	2.7	4.5	4.1	14.0	3.2	5.1	(0.5)	0.5
CAR														
Region I	18.0	21.7	11.6	24.4	20.2	20.4	13.4	27.0	13.6	18.0	9.3	17.0	2.2	(6.7)
Region II	3.1	91.4	(1.6)	7.7	3.0	42.4	2.7	14.9	23.0	26.2	13.1	32.0	5.7	14.2
Region III	9.0	13.0	6.2	9.0	7.0	14.4	5.9	9.6	0.0	14.2	6.3	10.9	(0.2)	1.1
Region IVA	5.1	18.0	3.5	6.7	0.1	14.4	6.2	10.1	5.6	17.4	4.0	7.2	3.1	(3.6)
Region V	20.6	24.0	12.5	28.0	27.1	25.1	15.9	30.1	15.4	30.4	7.7	23.0	6.5	(11.7)
Region VI	27.2	21.0	17.0	37.0	27.0	19.1	16.3	38.1	22.0	19.1	15.3	30.1	(0.4)	(4.0)
Region VII	24.9	14.1	19.1	30.7	25.1	11.2	20.5	29.0	27.2	13.9	21.1	33.6	0.2	2.2
Region VIII	20.1	12.3	16.0	24.2	16.5	15.1	12.4	20.6	17.2	15.0	12.7	21.7	(3.6)	0.7
Region IX	22.3	18.7	15.3	29.2	21.4	19.7	15.0	31.0	24.9	17.1	17.0	32.2	1.0	1.3
Region X	17.6	19.5	12.0	23.2	14.9	16.4	10.9	19.0	16.1	17.6	11.4	29.7	(3.7)	1.1
Region XI	20.0	14.0	15.4	24.4	18.7	12.7	14.0	22.6	24.0	13.7	15.2	30.4	(1.3)	6.1
Region XII	18.6	16.0	13.6	24.1	20.0	16.2	14.7	25.4	19.7	13.5	15.2	24.2	1.2	(0.4)
Region XIII	29.3	10.0	24.6	34.0	26.5	11.7	23.0	34.0	32.1	14.4	25.3	41.0	(1.0)	4.6
Caraga	36.3	10.0	30.2	47.0	34.3	6.9	34.9	43.0	29.9	13.0	21.1	36.0	2.0	(8.4)
ARMM	43.1	20.0	28.2	57.0	35.5	23.2	17.6	39.4	40.1	15.0	20.2	50.0	(14.6)	11.6

Source: 2012 Official Poverty Statistics for Basic Sectors, Philippine Statistics Authority

\* Poverty estimates for the basic sectors for 2006 and 2009, which were released on 7 June 2012 were revised based on the following: a) adopt the new urban and rural classification in the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) as defined in the NSCB Resolution No. 9 Series of 2011; and b) use 2006 Base Consumer Price Index (CPI) prices in the computation of the food or subsistence thresholds.

Notes:

1. Poverty incidence among individuals residing in urban areas refers to the proportion of individuals residing in urban areas with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of individuals residing in urban areas.
2. The poverty incidence estimate for individuals residing in urban areas in CAR was excluded due to very low level of precision (with CV > 50 percent) or small sample size (less than 50).

Based on the 2012 Official Poverty Statistics for Basic Sectors, poverty incidence for individuals residing in urban areas is at 13%, a 0.4 percentage point increase from 2009.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

## Provisions in the constitution and human rights legislations related to housing

2. The 1987 Constitution of the Philippines provides the foundation for laws relating to housing and shelter for the underprivileged. Article 13 mandates the State to undertake a continuing program which will enable access to affordable, decent housing and basic services to underprivileged and homeless citizens in urban centers and resettlement areas.<sup>3</sup>
3. Further, the Philippines is a signatory/state party to several human rights instruments which encompass housing rights. These specific conventions and treaties are as follows:<sup>4</sup>
  - a. **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - Article 11(1);**
  - b. **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) - Article 25 (1);**
  - c. **Convention on Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) - Article 21;**
  - d. **Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1995) - Article 5(e)(iii);**
  - e. **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) - Article 17;**
  - f. **Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979) - Article 14(2);**
  - g. **Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) - Article 16(1);**
  - h. **International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990) - Article 43(1);**
  - i. **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2008) - Articles 2, 5(3), 9(1)(a), 19(a), 22(1), 28(1), 28(2)(d); and**
  - j. **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) - Articles 10, 21(1), 23, 26, 27, 28, 32.**
4. The Philippines also has several national legislations and executive orders which promote the realization of right to housing.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup> UN-HABITAT. (2008). Philippines - Overview of the Current Housing Rights Situation and Related Activities. Retrieved from [http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session1/PH/UNH\\_PHL\\_UPR\\_S1\\_2008\\_UnitedNationsHabitat\\_uprsubmissi on.pdf](http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session1/PH/UNH_PHL_UPR_S1_2008_UnitedNationsHabitat_uprsubmissi on.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Institute for Popular Democracy (IPD) and Commission of Human Rights of the Philippines (CHR). (2014). *Human Rights in the Rubble: A Review of Forced Eviction and Resettlement Law and Practice in Metro Manila*. Quezon City.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

- a. **Republic Act No. 7160, The Local Government Code of 1991:** to provide autonomy to the territorial and political subdivisions of the Philippines;
- b. **Republic Act No. 7279, The Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA) of 1992:** to provide for a comprehensive and continuing urban development and housing program and establish the mechanism for its implementation;
- c. **Republic Act No. 7835, The Comprehensive and Integrated Shelter and Financing Act (CISFA) of 1994:** to provide a shelter and urban development financing program;
- d. **The Implementing Rules and Regulations of Section 28 of the UDHA:** to ensure the observance of proper and humane resettlement procedures mandated by the UDHA;
- e. **The Implementing Rules and Regulations of Section 27 of the UDHA:** to provide for cases of summary eviction permitted under the UDHA;
- f. **The Implementing Rules and Regulations of Section 18 of the UDHA:** on the development of an area for socialized housing in new subdivisions and housing developments;
- g. **Batas Pambansa BLG. 220 of 1982:** establishing the standards required for the development of social housing projects and units;
- h. **Executive Order 90 of 1986:** identifying the government agencies and their mandates essential for the national shelter program;
- i. **Executive Order 152 of 2002:** designating the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor as the sole clearing house for the conduct of evictions and demolitions;
- j. **Executive Order 708 of 2008:** devolving the clearing-house function of the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor to respective local government units and establishing local housing boards;
- k. **Administrative Order 249 of 2008:** to strengthen government policies, plans and programmes for the effective promotion and protection of human right;
- l. **Memorandum Circular 2008-143 of the Department of Interior and Local Government:** to provide guidelines to LGUs for the creation of local housing boards;
- m. **Memorandum Circular 2010-31 of the Department of Interior and Local Government:** to establish the framework for the removal of structures in violation of RA 7279;
- n. **Memorandum Circular 2010-134 of the Department of Interior and Local Government:** to establish LGU compliance with Section 28 of RA 7279 and Section 27 of the Local Government Code; and
- o. **Memorandum Circular 2011-182 of the Department of Interior and Local Government:** Commission on Human Rights advisory on the right to adequate housing and humane treatment of informal settlers.